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WITH FLAG FURLED
THEY BIVOUAC

Whizzed Veterans of the Gray
Gather at Nashville.

GEORGIA VETS ARE MANY

General Evans Declines To Be a Candi-
date for Commander.

SENDS A LARGE DELEGATION

Today the Great Parade and Other Ex-
ercises Occur—General Stephen
D. Lee Spoken of as General
John B. Gordon's Suc-
cessor.

Nashville, Tenn., June 22.—(Special.)—At
the reunion of surviving confederate
soldiers has Georgia had such a large dele-
gation of grizzled fighters as are here
now. Outside of Tennessee, Texas only
has more old veterans present than Georgia.

General Evans said to me this afternoon
that there were over a thousand old veter-
ans from Georgia present already. The
Georgia veterans have headquarters at the Hume
high school building, near the general
headquarters.

At a meeting there this morning the
question as to whom the Georgia dele-
gation would support for commander-in-
chief was raised. General Evans, Mon-
tgomery, Baltimore, St. Louis and Charles-
ton, promptly declined to be a candi-
date when his name was mentioned, say-
ing that Georgia has already been honored
with this place once.

After the declaration of General Evans
the sentiment seemed to be for General
Stephen D. Lee. General Lee has a strong
following, and if he is chosen to succeed
General Gordon, General Evans may suc-
ceed him as lieutenant general, although
he declines to accept any place.

Some of the Georgians, especially the At-
lantians, are bothered about inviting the
Georgia delegation to Atlanta, as a matter of fact, no
official invitation either from council, the
chamber of commerce or any
body in Atlanta has as yet been ex-
tended, and with an absence of an official
invitation the Atlantians are moving slow-
ly. It is understood that the invitation
extended by the Alabama council Monday
will reach here in due time.

Everybody from Georgia wants the next
reunion at Atlanta, and they believe At-
lanta can get it. General Evans is satis-
fied with the official. New Orleans, Mont-
gomery, Baltimore, St. Louis and Charles-
ton are after it and all have invitations
from their councils.

General Evans suggested that if Mayor
McNair would either come here or wire
an invitation, Atlanta might get it.
Georgia Vets Conspicuous.
The Georgia vets are conspicuous here
among the veterans from the other states,
and are here from August 1st to the 15th.
Captain Dutcher arrived late this after-
noon with a uniformed company of one
hundred from Augusta. The Georgians are
quartered all over the city in private resi-
dences. Meals are furnished them free at
the expense of the Georgia delegation.

Georgia's Fair Representative.
The sponsor, Miss Middlebrooks, and her
husband, Mr. W. L. Danley on Church
street. They are receiving many social at-
tentions.

Will Ride in the Parade.
The general and his staff will be mounted
on the big parade. Georgia headquarters
were a lively appearance all day. Gen-
eral Evans was present and greeted the
Georgia veterans, while Colonel West, of Atlanta;
Colonel Wiley, of Macon; Colonel Wheat-
on, of Americus; Captain O'Connor, of
Milledgeville, and others were drawn upon for
their stories.

Many of the Georgians took in the ex-
ercises today after the speaking in the
parade. They all say they are having
a very good time and it is the unanimous
sentiment that this is the biggest reunion ever
held by the surviving veterans.

LOYAL RIGHTS OF
BLAZING DEACONS

They Flash from Point To Point
of the Queen's Empire.

OVATION IS GIVEN THE RULER

Sovereign of England Rides Through
London's Thronged Streets.

TRUE HOMAGE WAS PAID HER MAJESTY

Pageant Was the Grandest and Most
Imposing the World Has Ever
Shown—Every Civilized Na-
tion Was in Line of
Procession.

London, June 22.—The queen breakfasted
at 9 o'clock and informed her physician
that she was not fatigued by yesterday's
ceremonies.

Already at this hour in the great quad-
rangle of the palace were many signs of
the coming ceremonial. Gorgeously attired
servants gathered round the scarlet-car-
peted staircases, lined by rare flowers, while
the strains of the national anthem as a
band passed the palace announced that the
colonial procession had started. At the
same time the special envoys who were
to take part in the procession began arriv-
ing in the great quadrangle.

The United States special envoy, the
Hon. Whitelaw Reid, was the first to ap-
pear. He drove in accompanied by one of
the royal equestrians, the latter being all
gold and feathers, while Mr. Reid was
quietly attired, wearing an Inverness
coat, an opera hat and a white tie. He
drove up to the great door of the palace,
where he was saluted in passing by a dozen
men in gold and was escorted to the wait-
ing room by the master of ceremonies,
Colonel The Hon. Sir William James Col-
ville.

A minute or two later General Nelson
A. Miles, representing the United States
army, rode up on a splendid horse and
in full uniform. He lingered for a mo-
ment there without any one attending to
him and then rode out.

After leaving the quadrangle, General
Miles took his place in the procession with
the naval and military attaches in alphanu-
tical order, beginning with Austria and
ending with the United States. General
Miles, representing the United States army,
rode with General Legras, representing the
president of France, M. Faure; these two
officers bringing up the rear of the portion
of the procession formed by the military
attaches.

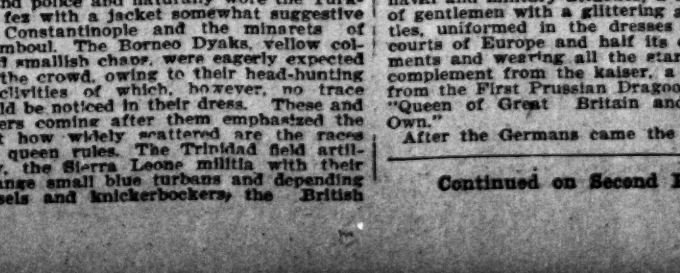
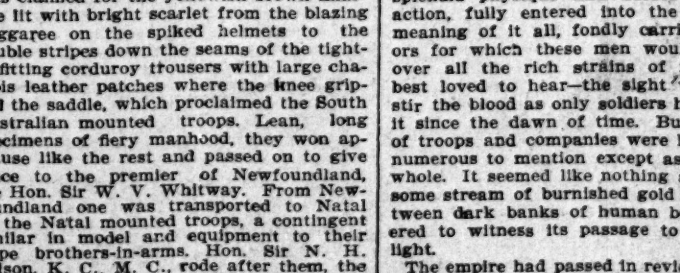
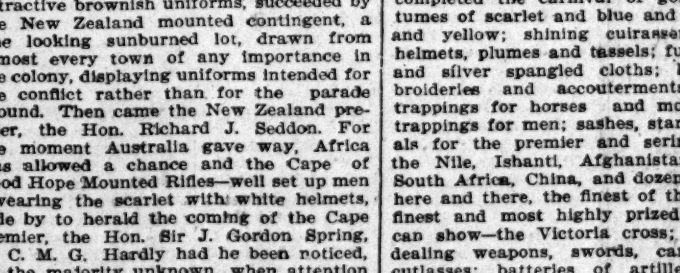
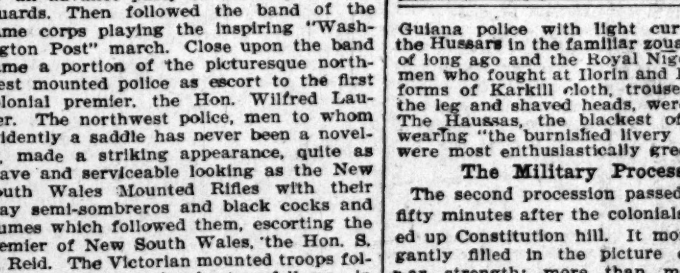
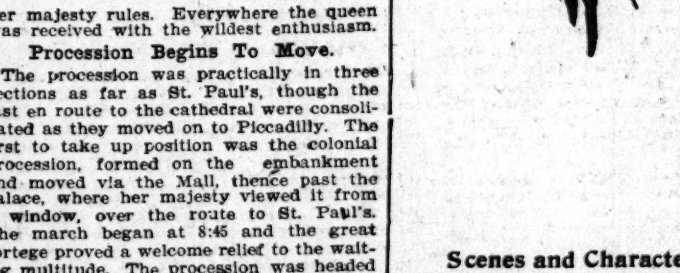
The minor royalties then dropped in,
followed by richly caparisoned steeds, in-
tended for the use of the princes.
The arrival of the prince and princess
to take part in the escort formed a splendid
picture, full of color. The quaint looking
Crown Prince Danilo of Montenegro, with
black, glossy hair, and a crimson
cap and wearing a crimson jacket, heavily
embroidered with gold and with full, short,
pale blue skirts, was greeted by the Ger-
man princes, who were in the military
uniforms, evidently dressed for the first
time.

The Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, a
man of the heavy Romanoff type, was
not artistically uniformed, and com-
pletely eclipsed in appearance by the gor-
geous Austrians and Hungarians in scarlet
and gold and white hussar jackets, lined
with pale blue, their swords and scabbards
completed by high fur caps and glittering
plumes. The brother of the khedive of
Egypt, Mohammed Ali Khan, was mount-
ed on a pure white Arabian charger, which
was greatly admired.

The duke of Cambridge, carrying his
field marshal's baton and wearing the rib-
bon of the Garter across his portly per-
son, next arrived and after a short stay
in the lord chamberlain, the earl of Lathom
and a score of gowned chamberlains, attired
in the darkest blue and smothered gold.
Eleven royal landaus then arrived and
were mustered in the center of the quad-
rangle. Each carriage was a show in it-
self, forming with its brilliant assembly
of escorting horsemen and footmen a most
gorgeous display.

At 10:20 a. m. the envoys' carriages
were loaded and took up their position in
the center of the quadrangle. The landaus
and the princesses, were in their al-
lotted positions. All the ladies were light
toilettes of blue, green, lilac and pink, the
latest patterns.

Then the envoys' landau started. The
princesses next mounted their horses and
ranged themselves in groups of threes.
The carriage of the ex-empress, Freder-
ick of Germany, who was dressed in lilac
and who carried a white sunshade, was
until after the others had gone, while the
duke of Cambridge appeared. Meanwhile
a platoon of royal servants lined up on
each side of the great door and an incline
platform from the foot of the stairs to
the place to be occupied by the queen's
coach was placed in position and carefully
tested by the Scotch gillie.

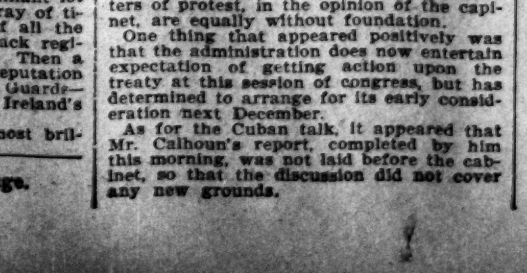
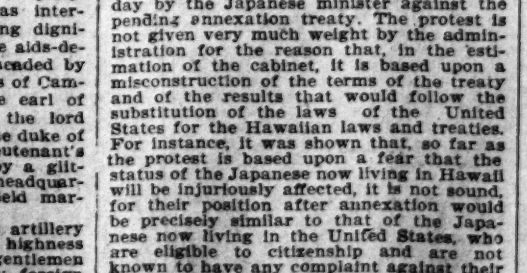
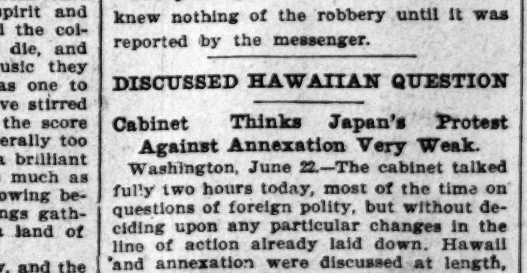
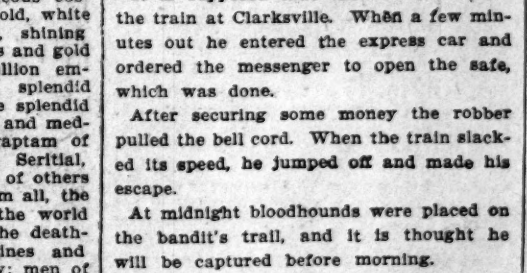
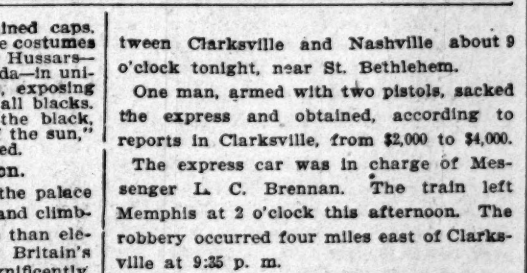
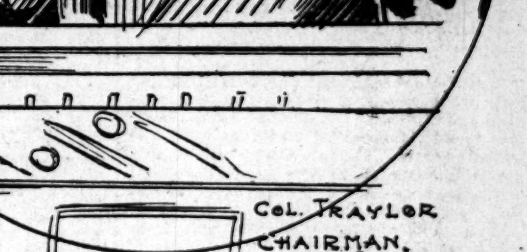


ONE MAN HOLDS UP A TRAIN

ARMED WITH TWO PISTOLS, HE
SACKS EXPRESS CAR.

Robber Gets \$2,000 to \$4,000 in
Money from Louisville and Nash-
ville Train.

Nashville, Tenn., June 22.—Only partial
information is yet obtainable of a hold-up
on the Louisville and Nashville road be-



POP LEADERS

STAYED AT HOME

State Convention Was Not Repre-
sentative of the Party.

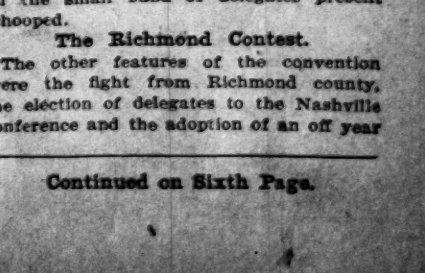
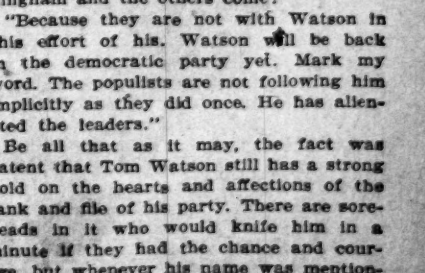
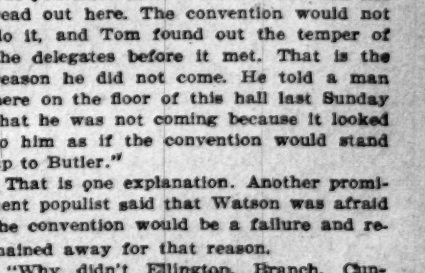
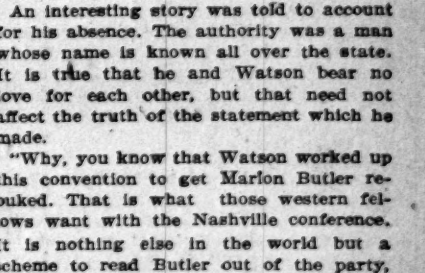
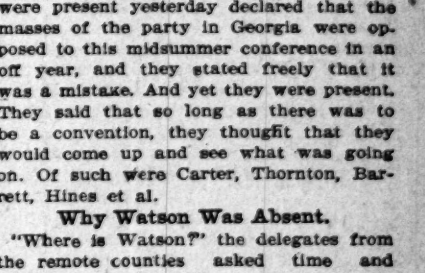
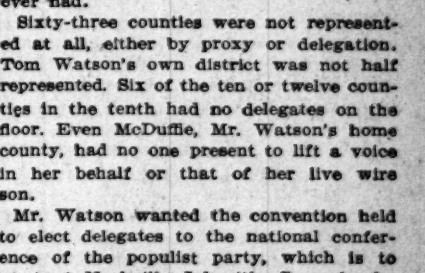
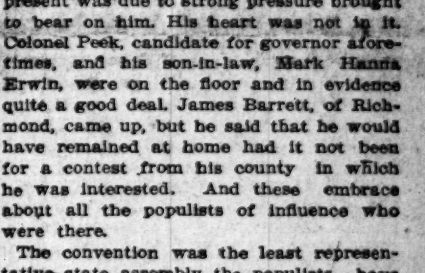
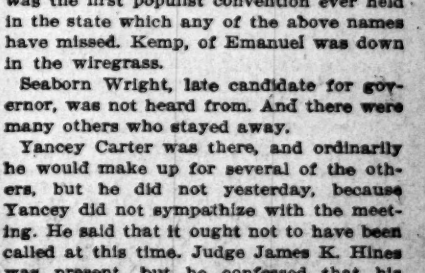
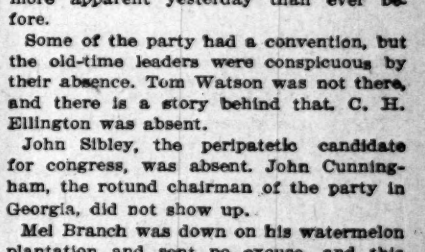
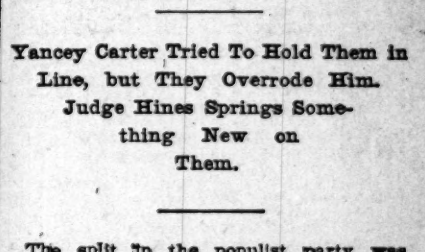
MUTINY AGAINST TOM WATSON

It Was His Movement, but His Former
Followers Held Aloof.

THEY DECLARE AGAINST ALL FUSION

Yancy Carter Tried To Hold Them in
Line, but They Overrode Him.

Judge Hines Springs Some-
thing New on
Them.



Very Nervous
...
THE SUBURBAN
...
ALABAMA MEN
...
REPUBLICANS NOW
...
ONE OF TWO WAYS
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CHIEF CAUSE.
...
LOST HIS PAPERS;
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MAY LOSE A BRIDE
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WILL CANE SUPERINTENDENT
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THE RAILROADS AND THE PEOPLE
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IT IS NOT A COMPROMISE
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MISS ROSSELLE DARR, OF
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CE 300 PIECE
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PEACHTREE ST

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ATLANTA, GA., June 23, 1897.

The Right of Amendment.

As has been previously argued in the columns of The Constitution, the right of amendment is the most powerful club in the hands of a vigilant minority in a parliamentary body.

In the British parliament, after which congress is so closely modeled, it has all along been recognized as the right of the minority to assume every point of vantage during the committee stage of legislation. The fact that the majority proposes a measure of legislation, and that its passage is, to all appearances, a certainty, leaves to the minority but one recourse—to scatter—and each one for himself to propose such amendments as may improve the measure, if passed into law, or render it ridiculous, as the best means of bringing about its defeat on main reading, or its speedy repeal, if enacted.

The attitude of certain democratic journals in the United States toward the pending tariff bill would indicate that they approve of the rejected principle of obstruction rather than the orderly exercise of the right of amendment, reserving the right of realignment when the main question is ordered. The inconsistency of this criticism is seen in the treatment of Senator Bacon's amendment to place a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on the importation of raw cotton. The tariff bill is wholly and exclusively a republican measure, though the necessity of raising sufficient revenue by a tax on imports is as democratic as it is republican. Free trade is not in question, because of its physical impossibility. Since, then, there is to be a tariff bill, what kind of one shall we have?

It is not the record of the bill as levied with impartiality for the benefit of the whole country or one having in view only the prosperity of certain favored sections? There can be but one answer to this, and that is, that it becomes the duty of the democratic minority, by all the artifices which parliamentary law allows them, to interfere, to amend, to strike out and otherwise convert a republican legislative monstrosity into something like acceptable legislation.

It was with this view that Senator Bacon conducted his warfare upon the bill, the only difference being that he was somewhat more successful than others of him. Prominent among those who appear not to have approved Senator Bacon's attitude are Senators Vest and Jones, of the country party, and yet what does the record show? According to the official statement of The Congressional Record, pages 1901 to 1905, Senator Vest had offered amendments to the bill, for which the entire democratic side voted, as follows:

On all live animals, 20 per cent ad valorem; on barley, 30 per cent; on buckwheat, 20 per cent ad valorem; on corn or maize, 20 per cent ad valorem; on corn meal, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Senator Bacon, who had voted steadily upon these amendments with his colleagues, came to the conclusion that the Georgia planters' cotton was as deserving of recognition as the Arkansas farmers' corn meal, and proposed an identical amendment affixing a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on the importation of raw cotton. The democratic side did but its duty in seeking amendment of the bill, and the work of Senator Bacon was as germane to the subject as was that of Senators Vest and Jones. The amendments offered were all in the interest of extending whatever of benefit there may be in protection impartially all over the country.

Notwithstanding all the democratic senators may do, the bill will still remain objectionable, for the reason that it is so honeycombed with jobbery that no amount of possible amendment can remedy it. Then, on its main reading, it will become the duty of the democratic senators to set their seal of condemnation upon the measure, so that, when the times comes for the democracy to form a revenue measure, they will be able to do so free from entanglements and jobbery, and in the interest of the whole people.

What Has Become of It?

What has become of the vigorous Cuban policy which President McKinley promised to announce some time ago? More than two weeks have elapsed since Special Commissioner W. J. Calhoun returned from Cuba, weighted down with information concerning the progress of hostilities on the island; and yet nothing has been heard from the nation's chief executive. Had the information brought back by Mr. Calhoun been friendly, even in the least, to Spain, there might appear some reason for delay; but, as it happens, the character of this information is in the high-

est degree damaging to Spain, and some action on the part of this government should be taken at once.

The contents of Mr. Calhoun's report, outlined in these columns several days ago, coincide exactly with the information furnished to the state department at Washington by Consul General Lee. So far as developing any new information is concerned, the investigations of the special commissioner appear to have been fruitless. In corroborating the statements made by Consul General Lee, however, they cannot fail to satisfy the doubts of the administration as to the gravity of the situation in Cuba. Since President McKinley has felt it incumbent upon him to appoint a special commissioner to Cuba, he should now feel it incumbent upon him to frame a policy based upon the commissioner's report. Instead of doing this, however, he permits the grass of executive neglect to grow under his feet, while bleeding Cuba cries out in vain for help.

It is possible that President McKinley is trying to avoid the Cuban issue?

A Trans-Mississippi Congress.

One of the most important gatherings of the year will be held at Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 14th of next month. It will be known as the trans-Mississippi commercial congress, and every state west of the Mississippi river will be represented in its councils.

Some eight hundred delegates have already been appointed to the congress, and from present indications it will be decidedly the largest convocation ever known in the history of the west. The object of the congress, as set forth in the call issued some time ago, is "to secure such national legislation as is calculated to promote the business interests and develop the resources of the states and territories west of the Mississippi river; to increase reciprocal trade among them; to discuss such questions as are naturally suggested by its objects; and to cultivate acquaintance, fraternal feeling and hearty cooperation among the various commercial bodies represented."

With these objects in view the congress is not only assured of the good wishes of the entire country, but also of some measure of success. Up to the present time the various trans-Mississippi states have selected delegates in the following number:

Montana, 2; Texas, 105; Idaho, 4; Colorado, 65; Oregon, 4; Alaska, 22; Minnesota, 32; North Dakota, 22; Arizona, 6; Louisiana, 21; South Dakota, 18; California, 25; New Mexico, 18; Nebraska, 20; Arkansas, 45; Nevada, 15; Missouri, 30; Wyoming, 12; Utah, 30.

On account of the intimate relations now existing between the south and west the people of this section are heartily in sympathy with the objects of the congress and bespeak for it unqualified success.

Protecting the Children.

The action of the city authorities yesterday in seizing certain children from their mothers, is one of those harsh resorts to which governments are often called.

The sanctity of natural guardianship is one admitted the world over, so much so that even under the strictest of governments the greatest latitude possible has been accorded. The statute books are full of exemptions in which special concessions are made to the maternal instinct and courts, and officers have been loth to interfere with the relation of mother and child. While this is true, the state owes a duty to itself, that those coming into being within its limits should not be consigned from birth to lives of infamy and shame. It was in the exercise of this prerogative that the city authorities made the raid which, while cruel to the mother, was mercy to the child.

One of the most touching word pictures ever painted is that in General Booth's "Darkest England," where he portrays the existence of the "submerged tenth" of the population of that country. It is described as a population born into a heritage of crime, so utterly crushed underfoot by the weight of the day, so completely abandoned by all social instincts and degradation and crime, that it seems as if it could not be human, but was some sort of fiend form of life existing as the miasmatic marsh which exudes its pestilence from the fever-laden swamp. This underworld which has grown up as the result of neglect and crime stands as the Ishmael of society, ready with the weapon or the torch to take life or to destroy property. It is not the growth of the day nor of one generation nor of ten, but it is a heritage which has come down from the earliest ages, sinking deeper in the slough as time went on.

There is a lesson to be taken from this word picture in our American growth. We should not permit the development of such conditions as have made this forlorn population in England possible. It is a duty, not only which people owe one another, but is the highest duty which the state owes to those who are to become its future citizens, that they should be kept free from contaminating influences, and have an opportunity to grow up, in poverty it may be, but in virtue and integrity.

The action of the city authorities, however, is but a suggestion of what should be done. Time and time again The Constitution has drawn the attention of legislators to the fact that children of minor years are chained in the penitentiary side by side with the vilest of criminals. So apparent and so outrageous is this evil that judges hesitate to enforce the mandate of law, feeling that in sending these young people to the penitentiary, a worse crime is being committed than the one for which they were convicted. The only excuse rendered for the failure to establish a state reformatory is the fact that it may cost a little money, and yet, how weak is this argument, for the state is already spending money in keeping these youthful offenders in jail and penitentiaries, when it would be much better expended in a reformatory, where there would be promise of development and future useful citizenship.

After all, legislators should not spend so much time in trying to prune down

an appropriation bill when by so doing they are sentencing thousands of human beings to lives of infamy and debauchery. These words may be a little strong, but they are true, and will be indorsed by every Christian man and woman in the state, whose hearts bleed at the sight of suffering innocence condemned by law, and custom, and neglect, to a life than which the future can have no worse to store.

The Central American Republic.

As anticipated in these columns several months ago the states of Guatemala and Costa Rica have at last decided to join the Central American Federation. These states refused at first to surrender their independent statehood, preferring to remain separate and distinct; but, seeing that nothing could be gained by this policy, and that much, on the contrary, might be lost through stubbornness, they have wisely made up their minds to enter the federation.

In the spring of 1896 delegates from Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador met together and decided to form a union of these respective states under the name of the Greater Republic of Central America. In the articles of federation, however, it was stipulated that as soon as Guatemala and Costa Rica should enter the union its name should be changed from the Greater Republic of Central America to the Central American Republic.

Republics, the Central American Republic. Since have acted wisely in federating themselves together. In union there is strength. Separately these states are not strong enough to command much respect, but united into one compact government, they can soon make themselves felt among the powers of the earth. Endowed with opulent and varied resources, the Central American States possess within their limits every ingredient necessary to success, but in order to command these resources perfectly, combination is essential.

The area of the new Central American federation contains 185,825 square miles and 3,035,000 inhabitants distributed in the following manner:

	Population	Area
Guatemala	1,243,675	33,400
Costa Rica	243,255	23,000
Salvador	1,130,130	22,000
Honduras	296,048	43,000
Nicaragua	380,000	49,200
Totals	3,035,068	185,825

As shown by the foregoing table the acquisition of Guatemala and Costa Rica adds considerably to the strength of the republic. Guatemala alone contains 1,364,675 square miles, or nearly half the entire area of Central America. The new republic is several square miles larger than Chile, which ranks among the leading republics of South America, and there is no reason to doubt that property awaits the new federation in abundant measure. It is needless to say that the people of this country are heartily in sympathy with the Central American republic, and that its career of progress will be noted with profound interest by all friends of popular government.

A Sign of Danger.

To those who study the development of sociology, the movement inaugurated by Eugene Debs, is one full of danger for the future.

The ideas which have led to the organization of what is somewhat ostentatiously styled the social democracy of America are, in themselves, foreign to every principle which has built up American civilization, of which we are so proud. The people of this race, beginning at the time when record is lost in the mist of antiquity, have been imbued with a strong spirit of individuality, and it may be said that it is this spirit of personal effort, joining the enthusiasm of each to the mass, which has made of Teutonic peoples, and those which have grown out of them, the leaders of the human race. While the people of other races looked to chieftains and to governments for leadership and direction, those of Teutonic stock made it a personal matter and were always jealous of the interference of the state. Coming through the Saxon domination of England into our own country, this individualism has strengthened with time, until the day has been reached when these people may be said to be self-governing in the sense that were central government suspended they would go on in the even tenor of their way, controlled by the traditions which have developed so strongly in their lives. It was the privilege of the United States to be the flower of this border of civilization, and within its borders lives a race which only asked that each man be protected in his individual occupation, and that the least government be the best government.

It is only in late years that a departure from this high standard of civilization could even be dreamed of. With the government bond coupon was more valuable than a human being, there began that unrest which prompted men to look about for devils forms of relief, and it is no wonder that in their desperation extremists have appeared, and that schemes have been broached which, under ordinary circumstances, would not find a single listener. It will not do to sneer at the Debs movement. The more senseless it is, the harder it will be to reason with it, and common sense calls for a treatment of the cause rather than a sneer at the effect. This movement has behind it the same forces which paralyzed the commerce of the country in 1892, of which Debs, then as now, was the leader. Once let an idle class be established in this country, a people doomed to eternal tenancy, to whom the possession of a home is impossible, and we will, in changing from a condition of home ownership to one of mere home tenants, largely increase that irresponsible class which is bound by no ties and which feels itself outlawed.

The remedy, then, is what we must look for, and that is to be found by restoring the country to its old conditions, when every workman looked forward, not only to a roof over his head, but to the ownership of it; and when such a thing as an American tenancy was unknown.

To the elements which make up the American race, the doctrine enunciated by Eugene Debs must ever remain as wormwood to the taste, and in the fact that so many can be found to listen to such doctrines, we may measure the disaster which false legislation has accomplished. It will not do to stand aside in indifference and permit the further development of such insane campaigns as the one now under discussion. Neither has the government the right nor the power to step in and interfere with it. The only appeal possible under our government is to the common sense of the people, and give them fair treatment and an opportunity to make their own living. With these conditions given, every American will be anxious to own his own home, and to stand ready to defend the rights of property everywhere in defending that little which he calls his own.

Senator Vest is not mad every time he frowns.

Mark Hanna vouches for John Sherman's brightness of mind. That is hard on John.

German humor is always serious, from which it may be argued that there are a great many Teutonic editors in the country just now.

Reed and Allison are having a great time with their dish of political crow, but their tariff test will bring them revenge in 1900.

Mrs. Wetten and Mrs. Dominis are viewing fate from different standpoints at present.

McKinley is having as hard a time nursing the "Infant Industry" as he has in keeping General Prosperity from wabbling.

We present elsewhere on this page an interesting communication from Mr. George W. Woodruff, one of the most prominent business men of Georgia. The fact that he pays about \$150,000 in freights per year to the railroads of Georgia indicates the scope of his business dealings with them, as the head of the Empire Flouring mills, of Columbus. What Mr. Woodruff says in urging conservative treatment of railroads, and other corporations, will be approved by public sentiment. The Constitution feels that the railroads should be held to strict accountability in their dealings with the people; that they should be held to reasonable rates; and that the railroad commission should be upheld as the instrument to establish the equilibrium between the people and the railroads. Public sentiment, however, does not approve constant assaults on the railroads, and the time is past when cheap politicians can ride into notoriety and political prominence by attacking and pulling down the railroad property of the state.

The letter was written to the late John B. Baer, a prominent citizen of Savannah, in the early years of the present century, and was in reply to a letter to Mr. Webster asking for an expression of opinion on this question. So interesting is the letter in various senses, and particularly because of it being so clearly a candid statement from Mr. Webster long before the excitement of civil strife had begun to fire the minds of citizens north and south, the letter is here reproduced in full. It bears the date of May 17, 1833, and writing from New York, Mr. Webster says:

"My Dear Sir—I have received your letter of last evening, requesting me to state my opinion on the subject of slavery, and the subject of slaves and slavery, and the existence of any wish or design on the part of the north to interfere with the security or regulation of that species of property."

"In my opinion, the domestic slavery of the southern states is a subject within the exclusive control of the states themselves, and I am sure, is the opinion of the north. Congress has no authority to interfere in the treatment of them in any of the ways now proposed by the house of representatives, and I do not know of any expression of a different opinion in the house of commons. I cannot say that particular individuals might not possibly be found who suppose that congress may interfere with the subject, but I do not know any such persons, and if there are any I am sure they are not worthy of so great a portion of the population of the south, is undoubtedly regarded at the north as a great evil, and a national and the discussions upon it, which have recently taken place in the legislatures of several of the states, have been read with very deep interest. But it is regrettable that as an evil, the remedy is not found in the hands of the states themselves, to be provided and applied according to the necessities of the case, and the impositions which are made upon any just foundation."

"I have endeavored to repeat them, so far as to be true to the proper facts, and for a fuller expression of my opinions both on the power of congress to interfere with the subject, and on the northern men, I beg leave to refer you to my remarks in the debate on Mr. Foot's resolution in 1833."

"I am, my dear sir, with much true respect, your obedient servant,"

"To John B. Baer, Esq."

Queen Victoria's Household.

The royal household of Queen Victoria comprises treasurers, stewards, comptrollers, paymasters, keepers of the privy purse, secretaries, readers to her majesty, chamberlains, examiners of accounts, lords in waiting, grooms in waiting, marshals, ushers, librarians, a poet laureate, painters, keepers of the wardrobe, a keeper of the jewels, a master of the music, a sergeant-at-arms, housekeepers, trumpeters, physicians, ordinary and extraordinary, surgeons, dentists, chemists, druggists, chaplains, organists and composers, masters of the horse, equerries, accountants, storekeepers, coachmen, masters of the hounds, whippers-in, veterinary surgeons, mistress of the robes, ladies in waiting, and much besides. As might be supposed, servants who do the sweeping and dusting, but vicountesses and nobles, ladies, maids of honor and a host of servants. In all, there are named in the royal household about 200, each of whom receives more or less salary. The queen, however, is able to bear the expense, for besides an exceedingly liberal allowance from the British people, her private fortune is said to be between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

The Constitution's Early Visit.

From The Monroe, Ga., Messenger.

There is not a more magnificent daily newspaper in the south than The Atlanta Constitution, and much to be desired in the way of early morning train. They like it much better. We hope that the railroads will continue to agreeably convenience us.

In Time for Breakfast.

From The Spartanburg, S. C., Headlight.

The Atlanta Constitution, with its usual enterprise, has purchased a magnificent Carolina ham, and is preparing to serve it in time for our people to read at their breakfast table. It gives all the news and is a great convenience. Every citizen should subscribe for The Constitution and get the news of the day in the C. O. H.

EDITORIAL DIGEST.

Too Many Lieutenants.

It begins to look as though our army, small as it is, has become top heavy. General Ruggles carried back to Washington from West Point an astonishing piece of information. There is not today a single vacancy in the official corps of the United States army. Last week sixty-seven young men graduated at the West Point Military academy, all of whom would naturally be second lieutenants in the army without delay. There seems to be not a post for any one of them at present, and half a dozen of last year's graduating class are yet without stations. The reason for this scarcity of vacancies is said to be the fact that private soldiers can now be promoted to commissioned officers. This is due to a recent act of congress. It was urged that the private soldier needed the stimulus of possible promotion in order to secure a good class of men in the ranks of the army, but in following this suggestion no one turned on the stopcocks at West Point.

A Faithful Scholar.

Mrs. Emma Corbet, of Carlisle, Pa., won for the Biddle mission the credit of having the most regular scholar in America, as well as winning a handsome Bible worth \$25. The prize was given by The Christian Herald, of New York, and Mrs. Corbet's record won the prize, having attended Sunday school every Sunday for twenty-four years.

Women Run This Town.

Last spring the women of the little town of Jamestown, in Cloud county, Kansas, organized and elected an entire ticket of women, from mayor down. They promised to run the town of saloons and gambling. After a fight for two months they were compelled to take the law into their hands, and, accordingly, on Friday a band of resolute women, shortly after midnight, went to Miller's saloon with axes, hatchets and hammers and smashed the building and furniture into fragments. Beer and whisky men's and furniture were scattered about the premises. A notice was posted warning Miller to leave the town and threatening vengeance on any others who should undertake to run a saloon or joint in the town.

A Woman with Big Feet.

The woman with the largest feet in the country is Mrs. Sarah Gelibly, who lives on a farm in Pennsylvania. She tried recently to buy a pair of ready-made shoes—men's or women's—but after a tour of all the stores she gave it up in despair, and was measured for a pair. She takes a No. 12 men's size in length, but she also wears a No. 8 in width. Her feet are not wide. Her foot measures 11 inches at the heel, 1 1/2 at the instep and 14 inches at the ball. Mrs. Gelibly's new shoes will be on exhibition here this week.

Letter from Webster.

Stored away in an old iron box full of interesting things once the property of the late Dr. Richard Arnold, but now in the hands of Miss Mary Bailey, of this city, is a faded, yellow old letter bearing the signature of Daniel Webster, in which the distinguished statesman of Massachusetts expresses himself in no doubtful way as believing that the question of slavery was not for congress to settle but for the legislatures of the slave states, says The Savannah News.

Moving Picture Machines.

Editor Constitution—Will you please tell us how the moving picture machines, such as the Kinetograph and the cinematograph, are used to produce an impression of continual motion, also something of the nature of the "moving picture" machines, which are now so popular in the South, Ga., June 20.

All the "moving picture" machines are operated upon the same general plan, and all depend for their success upon the well-known fact that the retina of the human eye does not instantly lose visual impressions made upon it. A series of photographs are thrown upon a screen, and a rapid succession as to deceive the eye. Before one photograph is firmly fixed on the retina, another, slightly different, succeeds in its place, and the eye is thus kept the impression of motion.

The mechanical part of such exhibitions are given by the verisimilitude, the vitascope, the Kinetograph and the cinematograph. It consists of an ordinary calcium light stereoscopic projector, in front of which passes a continuous ribbon of transparent film. This film is about two and a half inches wide and is wrapped about a spool, like the ribbons displayed in millinery shops. The spool is placed upon a spindle above the machine and is revolved by a hand crank. The film is wound upon an empty spool below. The whole process consists in unwinding the film from one spool and the film is then exposed to the camera. The operation causes the whirling noise which is noticed whenever the pictures are shown.

His Majesty, the Buffalo.

Editor Constitution—In what western country is the buffalo found? Is his flesh eaten? Is he a valuable animal? Please give a short history of the buffalo.

Before the white man invaded the remote west the great herds of buffalo roamed upon the west grassy prairie, and composed the Indian chief's diet. Buffalo meat, especially that of the young bulls, is very tender and palatable, and is to be largely in demand in the cities situated within reach of the buffalo herds.

The advance of civilization has declined in the number of buffalo has been astounding. The Indians used to consume an immense amount of the meat in summer, and the more for the winter, but even their depredations have had a considerable effect on the roaming herds. The big-traded brutes. It was left for the greediness of the white man to decimate the ranks of the buffalo. The Indians to their present deplorable slender proportions. It used to be a favorite custom, as the Indians were sufficiently powerful, and employing expert Indian guides, and concentrating a heavy fire on them. The amazing fecundity of the buffalo might have survived these exterminating attacks had it not been for the rapacity of the hide and leather dealers of the United States. Finding the old method of shooting the quarry too slow, they invented another ingenious plan, which, while it attained their object, at the same time speedily reduced the number of these interesting creatures.

Experienced out-riders and hunters would gather together large numbers of helpless buffalo, in the neighborhood of a high precipitous ravine, and some of the hunters would stampede the entire herd over the brink of the precipice. Those who were not immediately killed by the falling mass of so maimed and powerless that they were easily dispatched by a single strong blow from a sharp knife.

As may easily be imagined this unnatural drain soon rendered the finding of buffalo a hard matter, and the facts being brought before congress, that body provided that a certain number of buffalo be maintained in Yellowstone National park for the purpose of preserving specimens of the national beast. Outside of this collection the buffalo have been reduced to a very small almost extinct. The exceptions are said to be so isolated that they are not worth mentioning. Those in Yellowstone park are protected by stringent laws and conscientious keepers, but not unfrequently the report of the headkeeper notes the fact that another, perhaps several, of the animals have been killed by the merciless sportsman, though the penalties for such an infraction of the statutes are very heavy.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Music in Our Schools.

Editor Constitution—At a recent meeting of the board of education of New York City, Mr. Frank Damrosch, brother of Walter Damrosch, was elected supervisor of music in the public schools. In view of the fact that New York, the musical capital of this continent, should select for this position a musician who stands as the most eminent teacher of chorus classes in this country is evidence that singing is most advantageous and must be taught under the supervision of a very capable teacher. Mr. Damrosch has become famous for his efficiency in teaching people with little or no knowledge of music, and in this particular enjoys the distinction of being the foremost chorus master in this country.

The board of education of Atlanta is certainly alive to the interests of the schools and pupils in selecting Professor B. C. Davis as teacher of music, and it is to be hoped that council will see its way clear to appropriate funds for carrying out the recommendations of the board.

Colorado and Wyoming.

Editor Constitution—In what western state is local government by the women the full right of suffrage?

Oliver Goldsmith, Longfellow.

Editor Constitution—Who were the authors of "A Deserted Village" and "The Wanderer"?

The World's Biggest Farm.

Editor Constitution—Where is the biggest farm in this country, and what are its dimensions?

The largest farm in this country, and probably in the world, is situated in the southwestern part of Louisiana. It extends 100 miles north and south, and twenty-five miles east and west. It was purchased in 1883 by a syndicate of northern capitalists, by whom it is still operated. At the time of its purchase it was owned by a vast number of small farmers, and was divided into pasture stations or ranches, existing every six miles. The fencing is said to be worth \$50,000. It has also a sawmill, a distillery, a sugar, corn and cotton. A tract, say half a mile wide, is taken, and an engine is placed on each end of the tract, and a portable, and operate a cable attached to four plows. By this arrangement thirty acres are gone over in a day with the labor of only three men. The tract is a vast draught horse on the entire place, if we except those used by the herders of cattle, of which there are 16,000 head on the place. The tract is divided into thirty-six miles through the farm. The company has three steamboats operating on the estate, of which 300 miles are navigable. It has also a lighthouse, bank, shipyard and rice mills.

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The actual photographs are each about one-half an inch in height and they are developed on the same plan as the animal. In the reproduction of the photographs there are 142,000 of these photographs distributed over two miles of ribbon. The film is wound upon a spindle above the machine and is revolved by a hand crank. The film is wound upon an empty spool below. The whole process consists in unwinding the film from one spool and the film is then exposed to the camera. The operation causes the whirling noise which is noticed whenever the pictures are shown.

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VIEWS OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Difference.

From The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle.

The Macon Telegraph does not speak truly when it represents The Chronicle as endorsing or justifying the populist demands for the government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones.

The Chronicle does not indorse any such vagaries. The Telegraph knows very well that it does not.

The democratic party is, however, big enough to digest and assimilate the populists' demands for government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones. The Telegraph does not seem to like the democracy of The Chronicle, nor does The Chronicle like the republicanism of The Telegraph.

The difference between the two is this: The Chronicle stands on the democratic national platform of 1892. The Telegraph does not. According to its own admission, it has no right to speak for the democratic party.

How Would Gamble Do?

From The Savannah, Ga., Telephone.

The press of the state is constantly stinging out the name of Governor Gamble for some position as governor, congressman, railroad commissioner or something else. While passing it will be amiss to overlook one of the brainiest men of the state, Hon. J. H. Gamble, judge of the middle circuit. He will not be a candidate for re-election to the judgeship and is today the best judge in Georgia. If the people really want an able and conscientious judge, let them let them keep an eye on Judge Gamble.

The Cotton Tax.

We give you extraordinary qual-
ity and extraordinary assortments at
the lowest prices.

W. J. BROS.,
15-17 WHITEHALL STREET.
LONDON, E.C. 4.

Teeth

Woman and Society

Mrs. Heard on Libraries.

Among the many brilliant papers read at the occasion of the reunion of the Federation of Women's Clubs, that of "Libraries," by Mrs. Eugene Heard, chairman of the library committee, was one of the most interesting. She said: "One of the many things which the new library movement places before the library committee of the Georgia Federation is the way to give to teachers, club members and other literary workers some idea of the plan and purposes outlined by the committee. At the last meeting, which was held in the library room of the state capitol, it was recommended that every woman would confer with friends of libraries throughout the state with a view of drafting a plan of general library legislation for Georgia. A library commission is the first step, and great effort will be made for the enactment of the proposed library commission bill by the present legislature. We are often asked, what is a library commission? A state library commission is a small board of unsalaried officers, appointed by the governor for a term of years, to promote the establishment of the public libraries and to give advice and assistance in regard to selection of books, cataloging and administration of libraries in the state.

"The reports of the different clubs indicate an interest in the establishment of public libraries that is a most gratifying sign for the future of this branch of public education. For through the medium of books lies the sole chance of an educational future for 95 per cent of our citizens. Georgia does not occupy the position in the forward movement of the free public library that it should. There are no statistics of libraries and no provisions have been made by the state for gathering library statistics. Without this information there cannot be an intelligent understanding of the general situation. A state library commission would change the present condition of affairs. There is great need of state co-operation in this movement. May it not be possible to bring the schools and public libraries into such relation that for the children in library may be the means of continuing the educational work begun in the schools? If none of these co-operation can be brought about, our whole educational system must be very heavy and inadequate for the appointment of a state library commission.

"We are often at a loss to know why our libraries are not patronized by the poor classes. It is because the schools are not so clearly as they ought that a moral conduct, the schools can give a child is a fondness for good books. President Thompson, of the Illinois State Library Association, says the hope of the future lies in the children of today, and the next generation is to make the use of the present educational resources the work of the schools must be supplemented by the library. The library must be the children who use the library. This brings the teacher and the librarian together as teachers, and side by side they must guide the children into the wonderful and beautiful book world of story, legend, history, nature, knowledge, science, time knowledge or history, life knowledge or biography, each line is considered a part of the public library puts into every child the key to the future. The life of every community is largely dependent upon the masses.

"The ability and the development of the higher interests of our entire country depend upon the preserving, refining, broadening and uplifting influence of mental illumination. This is the great mission of the public library—not alone, but in connection with the home and the school. Here is common ground for all, without distinction of color, race or religion. The library has become the highest and truest sense of the word a library of knowledge. All sorts and conditions of people come in this university of the people. In guidance in research on any and every subject. The friends of the library movement have greatly enlarged their circle. Our power is at last the individual efforts of each club member. Let not the apathy and indifference of others discourage us. As we win our way by a steady advance, we are in Georgia as the head of the column of progressive library workers."

Stewart-Langford.

A happy wedding of considerable interest to society occurred yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, when Miss Eva Langford was united in marriage to Mr. Ovid Stewart. The marriage was very quiet and unpretentious. Only the close friends of the contracting parties were present. The ceremony occurred at the residence of the bride's aunt, at 89 Richardson street. Rev. E. H. Barnett performed the ceremony.

Miss Langford, a sister of the bride, and Mr. Julian Harris were the only attendants. Immediately after the wedding the bride and groom went to their future residence at 14 Lee street, West End, where they have a charming cottage home. The bride is the very pretty daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Langford and the groom is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stewart. Both were well known in the city and are very popular young people.

Social Items.

Last night Miss Lucie Harrison entertained a party of her friends delightfully at her beautiful home. Early in the evening various games were played for handsome prizes and the entertainment concluded with an elegant supper and dancing party. Some fifty or sixty of the coming beaux and belles were present on the occasion. The evening was in every sense a very merry one.

Last night Mrs. L. G. Fleck entertained a party of young people at an enjoyable dance that concluded with a delicious supper. The night was just such a one as to make the front balconies an inviting place for tea, and those not joining in the dance enjoyed the fainter strains of the music from the lawn and balcony. About twenty guests were present and the evening was a most enjoyable one.

Governor and Mrs. Atkinson and the friends of Hon. R. C. Dickinson, of Clinch county, representative in the legislature from that county, have received invitations to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stewart, which will be held at the home of the bride-to-be June 23rd. Congressman Brantley will be Mr. Dickinson's best man and quite a number of the most prominent members of the house and senate will attend the wedding. Governor and Mrs. Atkinson expect to attend. Mr. Dickinson is one of the best known and most active members of the house, and during his connection with the body he has done valuable work for the state's interest. His many Atlanta friends will send congratulations.

The Georgia women commissioners to the Nashville Centennial will leave for Nashville tomorrow night to be present at the Georgia day. A special sleeping car has been reserved for the ladies and every arrangement for their comfort has been made. Colonel Nesbitt urges all the commissioners to visit Nashville on this occasion.

Miss Elizabeth Sullivan, of San Antonio, Tex., who is at present the guest of her sister, Mrs. Robert Collins, graduated last

week from the convent of Notre Dame, Baltimore. She was not only the valedictorian of the class, but graduated with the first honor, making an excellent record throughout her four years' course at the convent.

A delightful trolley party was given last night by a club of young men on the south side. It was very highly enjoyed by all present, which were as follows: Misses Vanira Johnson, Lena Orr, Alice Orr, Ethel Sue Hardwick, Georgia Wilson, Daisy Holaday, Jennie Shannon, Bertie Akridge, Martin Bloodworth, Eloise Taylor, Ruby Wight, Daisy Nemo, Blanche Bell, Messrs. Will Harrison, Harvey Goodman, W. Ernest Persons, Frank Bell, Walter Daniel, Paul A. Wright, Foster Law, George W.

Millis, W. Arthur Lynch, John Martin, Noel B. Wright, David B. Taylor, S. Howell Brantley, William Johnson, Marion Matthews. The party was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cheney.

Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson's Nashville party will consist of the following ladies: Mrs. J. A. Hemphill, Mrs. A. H. Cox, Mrs. J. S. Gaudier, Mrs. T. R. Cobb, Miss Jewell, Miss Lulu Belle Hemphill, Miss Olive Berry, Miss Hattie Pattillo and Miss Lucile Atkinson. The party will travel in a special car attached to the governor's train tomorrow. The governor and his staff will go in a special car.

Miss Rosalie Paul, a beautiful and accomplished young woman of San Antonio, Tex., is visiting Colonel and Mrs. Chanfield at Fort McPherson. She was one of the most admired young women at the Cook reception Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Howson, recently of Augusta, have moved to Atlanta and will make this city their future home. They are pleasantly located on Forrest avenue. Mr. Howson is the John C. Howson Company, as their local representative.

Judge and Mrs. Henry B. Thompson entertained a few friends at cards Monday evening in honor of their guest, Mrs. Bailey Thomas, who is quite recovered from her recent illness.

Miss Evelyn Austell, now residing in Baltimore, will visit friends in Atlanta during the summer.

The many friends of Mrs. Joseph Thompson will regret to learn of her illness.

Mr. Frank Meador has returned from Florence, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Beck, of Griffin, spent yesterday at the Kimball on route north.

Miss Anne Otis will visit friends in Nashville next week.

Miss Mary L. Jarrett and Mr. George Jarrett will be the guests of Miss Effie Haynes this week.

Miss Nell O'Donnell has returned from Warm Springs.

Miss Aurelia Roach will take an extended sea voyage this summer.

Mrs. C. C. Nichols and Miss Holliday have returned from Tybee.

Miss Adele Blue, of Macon, will visit Mrs. B. N. Wooten at Edgewood the latter part of this month.

The friends of Mrs. J. W. Rucker will be delighted to learn she is gradually recovering from her illness.

Mrs. George Parrott, Jr., is very much better, to the delight of her many friends.

Mr. Eugene Spaulding returned home last night.

Captain and Mrs. Robert J. Lowry leave for Nashville Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Spaulding and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Steele leave Thursday night for Nashville.

Mr. Alfred Harper, of Rome, spent yesterday in the city.

Mr. John Stephens and Mr. Robert Ridley have returned from the Georgetown college.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Draper are at home to their friends at Mrs. Moore's on Cone street.

Mrs. Hoke Smith has returned home from Athens.

Miss Adele Robinson has returned from the Baldwin institute in Virginia.

Mrs. Henry Grady, Sr., is visiting in eastern Georgia.

Miss Gertrude Douglas, of Madison, Ga., is visiting Mr. B. B. Neil, at 98 Washington street.

Miss Lella Hollifield, of Auburn, Ala., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. C. E. Renfro, on Ponce de Leon circle.

Miss Ruby and Lily Jackson, the twin daughters of Mr. A. C. Jackson, of Watlingsville, Ga., are visiting at the home of their aunt, Mrs. A. J. Haygood, in Kirkwood.

Mrs. Lida Hoyle will leave about the first of July for New York and New Jersey to visit relatives.

The party at which Mrs. Dexter entertained at cards will be a delightful one this afternoon.

Mrs. H. H. Cobb's card party to Miss Fielder occurs tomorrow night.

The wedding of Miss Leonora Sheehan and Mr. Robert Toombs Palma occurs tonight at the home of the bride's mother.

Miss Janet Bain has returned home from the convent of Notre Dame, Baltimore.

Mrs. W. T. Camp and Mrs. Arch Herald, of Fort Worth, Tex., are visiting Mrs. M. P. Camp at 19 Nelson street.

Mrs. Spencer and Miss Agnes Spencer, of Columbus, are visiting Mrs. Frank E. Callaway.

Colonel Henry P. Farrow, of Porter Springs, is in the city, looking after the interests of the Georgia resort, the Queen of the Mountains, which opens next Monday. The colonel returns to the mountains tomorrow.

Bartley Found Guilty.

Omaha, Neb., June 22.—The jury in the case of J. E. Bartley, the ex-treasurer, charged with embezzlement, returned a verdict today of guilty.

CAMP IS AGAINST CURFEW.

HE OPPOSES THE RINGING OF THE BELLS AT NIGHT.

Says They Are Not Needed Here. Other Councilmen Talk About the Scheme of the Ladies.

Shall curfew ring in Atlanta? The Atlanta Woman's Christian Temperance Union says it should and the city council will decide the question at its next meeting. And until that time the discussion of the question will become more and more general.

Councilman Milt Camp, of the first ward, takes the position that the women folks could keep the children at home after nightfall if they didn't have to attend to society duties and sufrage and other meetings. He says the problem is solved if the women will stay at home and look after the

children, and that it will not be necessary to ring a curfew bell.

Mr. Camp asserts that it is a bad thing for children to be on the streets at night, but he also asserts that it would require a police force of 500 men to keep the children off the streets. He says it would require six jails as big as the new one to hold the children after their arrest, and that six curfew bells as big as the fire bell would have to be rung six times before the Atlanta boys could be forced to quit the streets and tuck themselves away in bed just at the only time of evening when it is possible to exist in any degree of comfort.

He says he is old, out of date, liberty restricting, unnecessary, middle-class in the affairs of home, smacking of Puritanism, fanatical, childish and an unwise thing for this city of advanced civilization and domestic freedom of thought and action. Mr. Camp has a scorching roast for the curfew bell scheme. He says it is impracticable, illegal and useless, inadvisable and unpopular. He says he will be the first to announce joy and liberty instead of punishment and imprisonment; freedom and happiness instead of sorrow and restriction.

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SHOT HIS PLAYMATE

Taylor Calloway Shoots a Little Girl and Is Bound Over.

SAY IT WAS ACCIDENTAL

A Lawyer Asks for \$25 for Doctor's Bill—The Affair Occurred During May.

Taylor Calloway, the fifteen-year-old son of Mrs. Emma Calloway, who lives at 81 Davis street, was bound over by Judge Orr yesterday for a misdemeanor and gave bond in the sum of \$100.

The trial of the young boy at this time was a surprise. In May last young Calloway and a young daughter of Mr. Henry D.

Ford were playing in a back yard. The little boy had a parlor rifle in his hands, and pointing it at the girl, said: "I am going to shoot." She opened her mouth and replied: "See if you can shoot me in the mouth."

The little fellow pulled the trigger, there was a report and a scream from the little girl. Neither of the children thought the gun was loaded as the lock was broken. The ball entered the girl's head just above the eye. The little Ford girl was taken to her home across the street and given medical attention. Her parents learned the facts in the case and agreed with the widow mother of the boy that it was an accident. Since the shooting both parents have been on the friendly terms.

Monday a bailiff of Judge Orr's court left a notice at the Calloway residence for her son to appear at Judge Orr's courtroom to answer a charge of misdemeanor.

The trial yesterday was interesting. The little girl, her mother and father, the mother's brother of Taylor Calloway, and the specialist who treated the little girl were all in court. The specialist testified that this year the child was about 10 years of age, and that she was a very healthy child.

The following letter, which was objected to as evidence, but admitted by Judge Orr, was read in court:

"Atlanta, Ga., June 8, 1897.—Mr. Taylor Calloway, 81 Davis street, City. Dear Sir: I have been employed by Mr. Henry Ford to represent him in the investigation of the shooting of his daughter, which offense you are charged. Mr. Ford has really no great desire to prosecute you criminally, but your carelessness was so gross that it ought to be very aggravating to him. Under the law you are guilty of criminal negligence, and can be prosecuted, but as I stated before, Mr. Ford has no great desire to prosecute you, if you show a disposition to do what's right about the matter."

Ford has gone to a great deal of expense in having his daughter treated, and will have to go to greater expense. This he does not think ought to fall on him, as you are the cause of all the trouble. He therefore asks the doctor to do up a bill for the treatment of his daughter's eyes, and unless you agree to this you may go to jail for the consequences of the law. Let me hear from you."

Judge Orr stated that as there was a law against pointing a weapon of any kind at a person he would have to bind him over accordingly.

FAMINE SLAYS BY HUNDREDS

Plague Abating in India, but People Are Starving.

New York, June 22.—Robert P. Wilder, an American Presbyterian missionary from Poona, India, has just arrived in New York. In an interview he said:

"The plague is abating in India, but the famine is as bad in Poona, in proportion to its size, as in Bombay, where 1,000 have died, but it is lessening. It moves in a line like a cyclone, and was traveling northwest. None of the people in a city through which the plague passes will get it unless they are in the plague belt or someone who has taken the malarial carries it across to another quarter."

"The famine is the great thing there now. This morning I got a letter saying that people were dying by the hundreds."

AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

Invited to Tammany Hall.

Governor Atkinson has received an invitation to attend the 4th of July celebration at Tammany Hall in New York. He is invited to be present at the annual celebration of that society and deliver an address to the Tigers, but he says it will be impossible for him to do so.

The invitation is a handsome affair and is signed by the chief officers of Tammany Hall, including John C. Sheehan, Nathan Strauss, G. M. McClellan, J. B. McGoldrick and A. W. Peters.

State Railroad Commission.

The state railroad commission will meet on June 29th to take up a number of important cases pending before that tribunal.

The school book commission, which held a preliminary session in the office of State School Commissioner Glenn at the capitol Monday, will attend the teachers' convention at Warm Springs next week.

The commission has organized and is ready to begin the investigation of the school books. The commission will report its findings to the legislature this fall.

Thermometer Rises.

But the way to keep the baby from suffering in this hot weather is to buy one of our famous Gendron baby carriers of different styles and prices, and on credit, too. Rhudy & Co., 3 and 5 N. Broad St.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

Tuesday, June 22, 1897.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

Zeko Ward v. The State. Argued. M. F. Sullivan and S. J. O'Neil v. The State. Argued.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

M. J. Steed v. L. C. Coleman, Continued. J. S. Almond v. Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. Argued.

A. E. Harris & Co., et al. v. T. R. Lamar, receiver. Argued.

A. S. Oliver v. M. M. Brown, Submitted. M. L. Dugan, commissioner, v. T. R. Lamar, administrator. Argued.

J. S. Heaton v. F. L. Heaton, Submitted. U. S. Brown v. E. B. Benson, receiver. Submitted.

